













## Terrific Scene with a Balloon.

A balloon ascension, by Mr. S. A. King, on Thursday afternoon week, from the Zoological Garden at Fairmount, Philadelphia, was a terrible affair. The ascension was delayed until nearly six o'clock, in consequence of there not being a sufficient quantity of gas in the balloon. The Pennsylvania says:

Just before six o'clock, Mr. King stepped into his car, but finding that the gas was not sufficient to take him up, he threw out all his ballast, and he arose a few feet from the ground. His car was held by a slender cord, and just as it was about to be cut loose, the car was dashed with some violence against one of the sheds of the enclosure. The people rushed out and caught hold of the net ropes, and pulled the balloon back into the enclosure. He said he was determined to go if the gas was sufficiently powerful to take him, and off he started again.

"This time he arose over the enclosure and came in contact with the wire fence. He soon became exhausted, but unfortunately struck the telegraphic wire which held him some time. Presently he became hoarse, struck another part of the fence, and finally went down plump into the waters of the Schuylkill. An exciting, amusing, and withal a terrible scene was enacted. The balloon bounced up and down, and in this way proceeded for several hundred yards. Every time it descended, Mr. King would be plunged in, apparently up to his neck, in the water.

"The people on shore ran in every direction—several boats put out to the assistance of Mr. King, but from all we can learn, he arrived on the shore on the opposite side of the river, more frightened, perhaps, than hurt. This was the first attempt on the part of Mr. King to make an aerial voyage."

## Advertising for Wives and Husbands.

The Troy (N. Y.) Whig has the following: Four young ladies, first class, say of celibacy, advertise for husbands in the Troy Times. Widowers are notified that they need not apply. For further particulars as to the nature of the advertisement, please apply to the publisher, John H. Irving, at the office of the Troy Times. Widowers are notified that they need not apply. For further particulars as to the nature of the advertisement, please apply to the publisher, John H. Irving, at the office of the Troy Times.

This advertising for wives and husbands is not a new business, and sometimes turns out with extraordinary luck to the parties. The New York Express relates the uneventful instance:

More than a year ago a gentleman from the West, very well off, of a very excellent character, and withal, a very good looking man, under 40, advertised in the Express for a wife. We saw his friends, his relatives, his dearest friends, and all that. To the advertisement came about one hundred answers, and from many most reputable and intelligent ladies. Suffice it to say that the gentleman, who is particular as to his choice, and the lady who was equally so as to her choice, were married, and we were assured by a very intimate friend of the parties the other day that a better union or happier couple are not to be found in the country. The gentleman had been a successful Western merchant for many years, and the lady was a sister of a New-York merchant in good standing here.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—The steamship Empire City arrived here today, with advice from Havana to the 17th inst., being ten days later.

The Empire City brings the California mails to the 10th of August, which were transferred to her by the Falcon.

The Empire City brings three hundred passengers, but very little specie on freight, while in the hands of passengers there is some one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The news from Havana possesses considerable interest. Fortified by the Cuban prisoners still remained in confinement at Havana. The Americans at that place made up subscriptions for the purchase of clothing and other necessities, to add to the comfort of the prisoners.

The prisoners, with that generous feeling of heart which characterizes every American, had published a card of thanks to the officers of the U. S. ship of war Albany, the British Consul, and the President Americans, thanking them, in warm terms, for the kindness and sympathy expressed in their behalf, and the measures they had taken, unsolicited, for their relief.

The prisoners, subsequently, also published another card, in which they condemn, in the strongest terms, the inhuman conduct of Mr. Owens, the American Consul, towards them.

Sir John Franklin.—The accounts published since we last saw Sir John Franklin and his crew, has not upon his track, and it is to be hoped, may finally succeed in making known his fate. From the length of time that he has been absent, and the severity of the climate in which he was placed, it is impossible that either he or any of his crew have survived, even if the supply of provisions with which they were furnished, should have been sufficient for their support. Sir John Ross was in doubt for three years, and returned with the loss of only two or three men; but he had the advantage of using his vessel as a dwelling during that period, and was within reach of a depot of provisions, but he was a former expedition. From the account published, it seems probable that the vessels of Sir John Franklin were either lost or abandoned, as the men appear to be traveling overland.

The Esquimaux Indians in that latitude are friendly, but are too poor to render much service to the wandering crews of our vessels, nearly their whole time being occupied in seeking food for themselves.

Emigration to the Sea North Islands.—The ship R. R. Forbes, Capt. James, cleared at Boston on Friday for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, with thirty-five passengers, twelve of whom are females. Twenty-eight of these emigrants are from the Eastern States; Dr. S. P. Ford and wife, and Miss Ford, from New York, and the others from New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Boston Intelligence.—At the late John B. Stow, it was rumored that about 1,000 barrels of champagne were used up by the "Harbor Excursion." But the fact says that Mr. Stow has been assured by one of the committee that the quantity did not exceed 600 barrels, and he has not yet explained it down to 1,000 barrels. How much will Boston contribute towards the Father Matthew Fund?

The destruction of Forests by Fire.—The Portland Advertiser, of Wednesday morning, has a letter from Cherryfield, Me., giving a full account of the spread of the fire in the woods in that vicinity.

No less than fifteen different fires were kindled at one time. The inhabitants are doing a good part of the time in protecting the houses from destruction. A number of dwellings had been destroyed. The Cutler Company, extensive owners of forests, will, it is estimated, lose \$150,000, and the losses to individuals will be very large. The rain of Sunday was not sufficient to put out the fires, which are still burning.

A letter in the Portland Advertiser says that the whole of Hancock county is burned over. The fire has swept over Mount Desert, and destroyed several houses. Two dwellings in Jonesport had been burned. The dams on the West branch of the Naraguagus were burnt to the bed of the river, and most of the meadow lay on the river was lost.

The St. John's (N. B.) Chronicle, of September 19, remarks:—For the last three days the city has been completely enveloped in smoke, almost to exclude the sight of the sun. The fires are raging along shore between this place and St. Andrews; several dwellings have been destroyed, as well as damage done to crops and fences.

The Hungarians in Iowa.—The Hungarian Colony in Iowa, is located in an entirely new and unsettled country, about 150 miles from the Mississippi, and possesses few facilities for communication. Some of the emigrants are well-to-do, and wish to change their location to some point nearer the Mississippi, where a more eligible location could be procured at a small expense. Governor Ulysses is represented as leading a life of a true philosopher, dividing the time between labor upon his fields and crops, and study and reflection, diversified with such hunting and fishing as the region affords.

Singular Sketches.—Mr. Nathaniel House, aged 40, of Southwick, Mass., first officer of whaling-ship under Bellisle, of Provincetown, struck a large whale at sea, August 31, and was obliged to cut the line, and lost the fish. When he went on board the schooner he appeared to be so mortified at his ill-success, that he told Capt. Wright he should never see Provincetown again; and on the night of the 10th he jumped overboard, and was drowned. He leaves a wife and three children.

James O. Morrow, a Justice of the Peace of Jackson county, Mo., committed suicide a few days ago, by cutting his throat with a razor. Before committing the act he ran at his wife, kissed his children, and taking out his razor as if to shave, soaped out of the house and perpetrated the fatal deed.

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THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT JUDGE.

As there are two Candidates, the Hon. DANIEL DURKEE and ROBERT J. FISHER, Esq., for the office of President Judge of this Judicial District, one of whom is to fill it for the term of ten years, it is thought proper by many sober and reflecting men of both political parties, that the attention of the people of the District should be especially called to the subject. A choice is to be made at the ballot boxes between these two Candidates, and without disparagement to the latter, reference to facts tending to show what are the qualifications and character of the former, as a Judge; how he has discharged his important duties, heretofore, and in what estimation he is held by the members of the Bar, and the public, is obviously appropriate to the occasion. It is known to the public that Judge DURKEE was appointed to the Bench of the District Court of York County in 1833, by Gov. Wolf—that when that Court was abolished in 1835, he was appointed, by the same Executive, President Judge of the Judicial District composed of the Counties of York and Adams, which had been shortly before created by the Legislature—that he resigned the office in 1846, returned to the Bar and pursued his practice until 1849, when, on the resignation of Judge IRVINE, he was again appointed President Judge by Governor Johnston. The effects of the unfortunate appointment of Judge IRVINE, a worthy and exemplary man, who had not been long at the Bar, but who had been tried on the Bench, were seriously felt by the members of the Bar and the people; and as there was a strong desire to secure the appointment of a man to take his place, who had been tried, numerous petitions to the Governor were signed by them, without distinction of party, a few of which are here given to the public:

Petition of the Members of the York and Adams Bars.

To his Excellency William F. Johnston: We the undersigned, members of the Bar of the Nineteenth Judicial District, address your Excellency on the subject of the appointment of a President Judge of said District, with the greater confidence, that in making the appointment our representations will be heeded and our wishes consulted and respected, from the consideration that we are addressing one of our own Profession, who has but recently left the Bar, and who can understand our position, appreciate our motives, and estimate the weight which is due to our opinions and statements. For the last three years this District has been suffering from the fact of having an incompetent Judge, and we regret to say, that our Courts, which had deservedly acquired a high character under the Presidency of the Judge of our choice, have fallen into utter contempt and become worse than useless.

As Judge Durkee has consented to take the office again, we have, with a unanimity rarely attainable, when the tastes, feelings, and interests of the same number of persons are consulted, made choice of him as a man whose appointment would be more eminently calculated to give satisfaction to the Bar and the Public than of any other person. He is a gentleman whom we know, whom we have tried, and in whom we have the most entire and well grounded confidence. We know he is competent, not only to discharge the important duties of the office, but to redeem our Courts from the contempt into which they have fallen, restore them to their usefulness, and cause them to be again respected as they were when he left the Bench. This is more than can be said of any UNTRIED MAN. We therefore, with earnestness and confidence, respectfully repeat and urge our requests, that your Excellency appoint him.

David G. Barnitz, Jacob S. Stahl, Wm. H. Kurtz, John Shelly, Jacob A. Fischer, Moses M'Clean, David M'Conoughy, A. R. Stevenson, R. G. McCreary, Robert J. Fisher, V. K. Keesey, William R. Morris, Michael Galligier, W. C. Chapman, Samuel M. Barnitz, W. D. Gohrecht, J. J. E. Nalley, C. A. Barnitz, E. Chapin, John L. Moyer, John Evans, James E. Buchanan, George A. Barnitz, Charles B. Wallace, John G. Campbell.

Petition of the Citizens of Hopewell Township.

To his Excellency William F. Johnston: We, the undersigned, citizens of Hopewell township, York County, respectfully represent: That being informed that the Honorable Daniel Durkee has consented to take the office of President Judge of this District, which he formerly held, it is our earnest wish that he may be appointed. He has long been known among us as an able lawyer and an upright man, and we have always heard him spoken of, since his appointment to the Bench, as one of the best of Judges—we know that his leaving it was seriously regretted by all classes of people without regard to party. Petitions against the appointment of any lawyer who lives in the District have been carried around amongst us, and those of us who signed them, did it with a full understanding that Judge Durkee would not agree to take the office, otherwise we would not have signed them. In order therefore, that your Excellency may be correctly and fairly advised of the true sentiments of the people of this Township, we would not only express our wish that Judge Durkee may be appointed, but would state our firm conviction that the appointment of any other man would be productive of much dissatisfaction, not doubting that our sentiments agree with those of the people of the County at large (where it is known that Judge Durkee is willing to accept the office)—and believing it to be the desire of your Excellency to know the truth in a matter of so much importance to the public, we are, sir, with much respect,

Yours, &c. &c. JACOB WINEMILLER, DAVID NOBLE, JOHN WINTER.

A number of other petitions in the same language as the foregoing was presented from other parts of the County—some from the citizens of Newbury township, having as many names as there were voters at the preceding election for Governor, &c. and another from the South Ward of the Borough of York, filling a little sheet of the ordinary vote of that Ward.

Petition of the Citizens of Adams County.

To his Excellency William F. Johnston, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: The undersigned, now or formerly County Officers, and Officers of the Courts of Adams County, knowing the high estimation in which the Hon. Daniel Durkee was just-

ly held as a Judge while he presided in our Courts, would respectfully assure your Excellency, that he possesses the entire confidence of the people, and that his appointment to the seat he formerly held, about to become vacant by the resignation of Judge Irvine, would meet with their most cordial approbation.

They therefore most respectfully ask from your Excellency, that he receive the nomination of President Judge of the nineteenth Judicial District.

James Adams, Sheriff; Thomas Jameson, late Sheriff; Jacob Hantz, Adam Klinefelter and Michael Doudell, former Sheriffs; John Ahl, Coroner; Jacob Lehman, clerk of the Courts; George Albright, County Treasurer; Samuel McGurdy, late Treasurer; Edwin Epply, Recorder; William Schall, late Recorder; Felix C. Herbert, Auditor; John R. Donnell, Prothonotary; William Hgenfritz, late Prothonotary; John A. Wilson, Clerk of O. Court; G. A. Barnitz, late Clerk of the Court; D. Ginder, County Commissioner; Peter Ahl, and Jacob Dietz, former Commissioners; Jacob Glesner, Register; David Bender, late Register; John Stahl, former Register; Adam Free, Peter Wilt, Directors; T. N. Haller, former Director.

In a letter from the Hon. SAMUEL C. BONHAM and GEORGE HAMMOND, Associate Judges, to the Governor, Feb. 14th, 1847, they say:

"From the high reputation that Judge Durkee sustained as an able, impartial and upright Judge during the whole time that he presided in our Courts, and the strong public expression in his favor, we are enabled confidently to assert that he possesses in a rare degree, not only the confidence but the affection and esteem of the people of the District; and that his appointment to the office he so long filled to their entire satisfaction would be in strict accordance with their manifest wishes.

Hoping it may be the pleasure of your Excellency to confer the appointment upon one who has been so well proved and found worthy of it.

We are, Sir, with great respect,

Yours, &c. SAMUEL C. BONHAM, GEORGE HAMMOND.

As the public press is always supposed candidly and faithfully to reflect the sentiments of the people in all matters of public concern not connected with political controversy, or other existing subjects, the following editorial notices will be read with interest, it is believed, by the voters of the District.

From the York Gazette of May 12th, 1833.

"The Governor has appointed the Hon. Daniel Durkee, late Judge of the District Court of York County, to preside on the bench of the new Judicial District. We announce this appointment with pride and pleasure; and we are certain that our feelings will meet a warm and sympathetic response among all our readers who know Judge Durkee. George Wolf could not have selected any man whose appointment to the office would have given more general satisfaction to the people residing in this part of the District, than that of Judge Durkee. We have seen abundant manifestations of this satisfaction since the announcement here of his appointment; and this general feeling is the more complimentary, as our citizens are of course deeply interested in having the office filled by a man in whose integrity and legal ability they can repose unlimited confidence."

The Pennsylvania Reporter, in noticing the appointment of Judge Durkee, has the following remarks:

"It is believed that no appointment could be more popular than that of Judge Durkee. We understand that it was unanimously asked for by the members of the Bar, and the public officers of the District, and is in accordance with the earnest wishes of the people. If the appointment does honor to the incumbent, much more does the voluntary testimony of his neighbors and fellow citizens, to the merit which renders him so justly worthy of it. Public confidence, joined to his high reputation at the Bar, as well as on the bench, while he presided over the District Court, affords the best guarantee for his future usefulness in the responsible situation to which he has been called."

From the York Gazette of 21th of Sept., 1839.

"DESERVED COMMENDATION."

"Hon. DANIEL DURKEE.—We find in the Adams Sentinel of a late date, a communication, in which the Hon. Daniel Durkee, President Judge of this Judicial District, is spoken of in terms of high commendation. We feel proud of this justly merited tribute to the worth of one of our citizens; and here in York, where Judge Durkee is 'at home,' we feel sure that every word of the extract subjoined will be attested by every one who reads it.—We hope that this District may not lose the services of so upright and so excellent a Judicial officer under the operation of that provision of the new constitution which limits the tenure of office of the President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas to ten years. Every friend of Justice and Morality—all who desire to see the Bench occupied by a stern foe to vice and immorality, are interested in keeping the Judicial crime upon the shoulders of Judge Durkee."

From the Adams Sentinel.

"Judge DURKEE, since he has occupied the Bench in this County, has given universal satisfaction to the Bar and people, so much so, that I have never heard an unkind or disrespectful word spoken of him. Singularly amiable and benevolent in his disposition, he is nevertheless firm and uncompromising in the performance of his duty. Keen in discriminating the merits of a cause, always calm and impartial in delivering his opinion upon it, he is admired for his sagacity, and esteemed for his uprightness."

"No one can look on during the investigation of a cause trying to him, and without be convinced of his thorough acquaintance with men, and his deep and accurate knowledge of the law; a knowledge drawn, perhaps, rather from a quick perception of right and wrong, than from a laborious acquaintance with books—though with these he appears very familiar."

"His office, when, in pursuance of his official duty, he has been called upon to pass upon some case, whether criminal or civil, brought before him, and upon his connection, we have had occasion to note the benevolence of his disposition, and the soundness of his logic, manifested in such a manner as to cause every eye to glisten. His connection with the world, while engaged for many years in his profession, has

not blunted the sensibilities, or extinguished any of the finer feelings of his heart. They remain fresh, and are exhibited in his efforts to diminish the sum of human misery by lending his official influence to aid those benevolent enterprises, which have for their object the promotion of virtue or the eradication of vice."

The following taken from the Carlisle Democrat, appeared in the "York Gazette" of Dec. 3, 1839:

From the Carlisle Democrat of Thursday last.

"Hon. DANIEL DURKEE.—This gentleman, the President Judge of the York and Adams County District, presided over our Court of Common Pleas last week, and gave the highest degree of satisfaction to our bar, and all interested, or present. Judge Durkee's bland smile and winning manners make him friends wherever he goes. We suppose there is no person whose manners are more agreeable. His charges to the Jury are very lucid, setting everything before them that it was necessary for them to understand, in such a clear and simple form, that no one, however dull, could help but have a thorough comprehension of the whole case. His judgment weighs every fact; and his cool deliberation and impartiality mark every step taken in the case."

In the election of men to high judicial stations, all private or selfish considerations should be laid aside. In giving our votes we should be governed alone by a sincere and ardent desire to promote the public good; and while we cannot fail to regret that the length of time that a Judge has held his office, should be offered as a reason why it should be given to another, we are gratified to know that such a reason can never receive an approving response from the people. Consulting the public interests, the only true question is, whether he is worthy of the office he has so long held? To show that this is the conservative sentiment of the people of all parties, we have only to refer to two or three candidates for the Bench of the Supreme Court."

It is believed that no person has ever been heard to say that Judge LEWIS, who has held a seat on the bench from 1833 to the present time, and who has therefore received more than thirty thousand dollars for his services, ought not on that account to be elected; or that Judge JESSUP for the same reason should not; or that Judge GINSON, who has held a seat on the Bench since 1812, and consequently received more than one hundred and thirty thousand dollars for his services, should not be elected. These gentlemen have received the legal wages only, to which they were justly entitled. If the long period of time that they have held these offices, is not evidence of their fitness for them, it at least affords the public some means of knowing and judging of their official conduct and worth. A seat on the Bench for a long time is certainly a severe test of the qualifications of the incumbent, and he who, being thus tried, obtains a verdict of the public in his favor may be safely trusted. That we may be just to the public,—by which alone we can be just to ourselves,—in casting our votes for a Judge to preside over our Courts, should be, and we trust is, the only wish of good men, both

DEMOCRATS & WHIGS.

The Public Plunderers.

One of the strongest arguments for the election of John Strohm, to the office of Canal Commissioner, is the necessity of a right inquiry into the abuses and extravagances which have crept into the lines of public improvements. We have repeatedly had occasion to call the attention of the people to these abuses. We believe at this very time, in Chester county, large sums of the people's money are expended in the colonization of workmen upon the Columbia railroad, for the sole purpose of voting down the resident citizens of the county. This system is carried on throughout the State. Upon the North Branch Canal, the public agents upon the canal are charged with using the power and money of the State to promote their own selfish ends. So unopposed is the conduct of the canal officers, that the Locomotive Democrat, an out and out Locofoco and Bigler paper, calls aloud for the removal of the whole tribe. In corroboration of what we have said, we copy the following from the Democrat—because it cannot be put down as a "Whig lie." The Democrat says:—

"The Democracy of Locomotive county believe that frauds and corruptions to a very great extent have been and still are committed and practiced by the officers who have the management of our public works; as tax payers they feel that they are plundered from year to year by defaulting Collectors and rip-rap giving Supervisors; and as members of that great party to which the republic owes its birth and present existence, they know that the funds of the canal and the patronage of the canal, have been used to stifle their voices at the delegate elections. They desire an honest administration of affairs on our public works; and they are determined—let the consequences be what they may—that the name of the democratic party shall be used as a cloak for the mischiefs of defaulting public officers or the corruptions of time serving politicians. Until the Canal Commissioners give some assurance that they will appoint no man to office unless he is honest and competent—until they stop from the canal the whole tribe of defaulters, plunderers and scoundrels, who have been functioning and fattening upon the money of our taxpayers, it will be impossible to bring out a full party vote in support of the ticket, which we have placed before our readers this week."

The only remedy for the evils to which the Democrat refers is the election of a competent and honest Whig Canal Board.

Village Record.

Russian Justice.—In the beginning of July, several prisoners, detained in the Arsenal, were condemned by Court Martial, and had their sentences communicated to them. The families of these unfortunate men expected to obtain their parol from the Emperor, but they had hoped in vain. On the 24th of July four of the convicted were publicly flogged. One was 12,000 lashes, two 1,000 each, and the fourth 2,000. This was all done after a long and cruel trial, and they placed the bodies of the sufferers in a public house, and the families of the great party were entitled to the amnesty granted to the prisoners, were sent to the walls of Siberia. The council of war is inexorable in respect to any one engaged in the Hungarian struggle.



GETTY, BURG: Monday, October 6th, 1851.

WEE RECOMMENDATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR, WM. F. JOHNSTON. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, JOHN STROHM.

For Judges of the Supreme Court, RICHARD COULTER, Westmoreland. GEORGE CHAMBERS, Franklin. WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia. JOSHUA W. COMLY, Montour. WILLIAM JESSUP, Susquehanna.

WHIG & UNTY TICKET.

Associate Judges, SAMUEL R. RUSSELL, JOHN M'GINLEY.

Assembly, DR. DAVID MELLINGER.

Prothonotary, WILLIAM W. PANTON.

Register and Recorder, DANIEL PLANK.

Clerk of the Courts, EDEN NORRIS.

Treasurer, THOMAS WARREN.

Sheriff, JOHN SCOTT.

Coroner, DR. H. W. CAUFFEMAN.

Commissioner, ABRAHAM REEVER.

Director of the Poor, JAMES BIGHAM.

Auditor, ANDREW MARSHALL, JR.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE, DANIEL DURKEE.

The Rev. BENJAMIN KELLER, Pastor of St. James' Lutheran Church of this place, has accepted an agency in the East

Pennsylvania Synod, for the collection of funds for the support of a Professional Chair in Pennsylvania College. He leaves our town, with his family, in two or three weeks, for Philadelphia. The Congregations over which he has had spiritual charge, will lose a faithful Pastor, and our community one who has always commended their love and respect.

The Whigs of Bucks county, on Tuesday last, nominated our townsman, DANIEL M. SMYER, Esq., as their candidate for President Judge of that district. The district is a Democratic one; but we learn there are two Democrats in the field. Should they continue there, the election of Mr. Smyer may be considered safe.

Maryland Election.

The election for members of Congress took place in the State of Maryland on Wednesday last. There is one Whig gain over last Congress—T. Yates Walsh (whig) beating Wm. Pinkney White (dem.) in the Baltimore district, by 230 majority. The other districts remain in politics as before; and the delegation stands four whigs, (Richard J. Bowie, Thomas Yates Walsh, Alexander Evans, and Daniel M. Henry); and two democrats, (Wm. T. Hamilton and Edward Hammond.)

A fugitive slave case took place at Syracuse, N. Y., last week. During the investigation an excited mob attacked the police office, with clubs, axes and crowbars, broke in, overpowered the officers, and carried off the slave. One of the officers had his arm broken in two places. The owner was arrested on the charge of kidnapping.

Our readers may remember that a very large number of persons were arrested some months since in the neighborhood of Detroit, on the charge of a conspiracy to burn the Central Railroad Depot in that city, together with counterfeiting, &c.—some of them previously considered highly respected members of society. They had their trial a few days ago; and two were sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years, and six for eight years; and four for four years each.

The remains of STEPHEN GIRARD were buried on Tuesday last, in their final resting place near Philadelphia, at the Church of St. Francis, reared by his benevolent men. There was on the occasion a most brilliant exhibition, under the direction of the Sisters, of which lady Mr. G. had been a member. The number of persons in the procession was about 1,400, and the Mayor and Council of the City, with all the public officers and citizens, swelled the line to the length of ten squares. A most interesting exhibition has rarely been witnessed in Philadelphia. The order of the day was JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, Esq.—The appearance of the orator, numbering upwards of 300, was a truly beautiful sight. There were six of the finest military bands of the city in procession, as ranging at least fifty or more each.

Two hundred Irish emigrants who recently arrived at New York, from Ireland, started to return home by the ship Constitution for Liverpool, from New York, last week; but during the same week, forty times as many arrived at the same city!

Whigs of the Young Guard!

Buckle on your armor. Go to work in earnest. One week from to-morrow the campaign ends. Are you willing to have our present able, wise, and patriotic Governor, Wm. F. Johnston—who is paying off our State debt and fast relieving you of the burden of heavy taxation under which you are suffering—supplanted by Wm. Bigler, who has avowed himself to be in favor of an increase of the State debt, in order to complete the North Branch Canal? Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Manufacturers, are you disposed to fasten upon yourselves forever the British free-trade tariff of 1816 by electing Bigler? Are you in favor of selling your wheat at 70 cents per bushel, of low wages and scant employment, of poor sales, low prices and difficult collection, of closing our manufactories? If not, and we know that you are not, go to work with a will. During the ensuing week, organize! organize! work! work! Bring out every Whig voter. Convince your locofoco friends of their fatal error. Rally around the old Whig standard. Re-elect Johnston, elect Honest John Strohm, and the whole Whig State and County tickets, and thereby pave the way for the election of a Whig President and a majority of Whig Congressmen next year, the permanent and rapid reduction of the State Debt, and the repeal of the odious Tariff of 1846.

Forgery.

Some unprincipled locofoco politicians have had printed and put in circulation a forged Proclamation of the Governor, misrepresenting entirely the true state of the case, and filled with the grossest falsehoods. It is printed in official form, and might deceive if the people were not on their guard. The fact that Governor Johnston has paid so much of the public debt, is what these infamous forgers are afraid to see spread before the people—hence this desperate effort to deceive.

What the Locofocos think of it

The last Locofoco State Address says that this election should "purge the department of State of those who now mismanage and misrepresent all our great interests." Gov. Johnston has paid

\$732,235 97 of the Public Debt, of which

\$659,122 99 consist of the stocks of the Commonwealth,

upon which the State paid an annual interest of five per cent. This the Locofocos call "mismanagement." Do you hear that, Tax-payers? Locofocos denouncing payment of the State debt as "mismanagement!" Remember this!

Mode of Voting for Judges.

The Judges for the several Courts of this Commonwealth are to be voted for on separate pieces of paper, and to be put in separate boxes by the Inspectors.

How it Works!

For the cotton manufactures there is no recovery, without great loss, and the actual extinction of a large amount of invested capital. Thirty millions we have sent to France to buy ladies' dresses, which we do not make, and which French ingenuity will contrive to render more attractive than our cotton prints. Eight millions we have sent to Germany to pay for hosiery made out of our own cotton. In fact, our manufacturers make nothing that our people want, except some coarse cotton goods, with which they have overstocked the market. With them, therefore, the case is not one of a mere cessation of gain but of absolute ruin. About one factory in ten may, from superior machinery and capital, continue in business.—*Brit. Soc.*

There is a revolution in the Northern part of Mexico, on the Rio Grande, against the Government, and both parties are in the field. A battle took place on the 19th ult. at Camargo, between the Government troops and revolutionists—which lasted 18 hours. The Government troops were defeated with a loss of 60 killed and wounded, among whom were General Morales and three other officers. The insurgents sustained no loss. The greater part of the revolutionists are from the U. States. Here may be probably another "Amexican" affair.

Late advices from the city of Mexico mention that the country was in a deplorable condition—that the Cabinet all resigned in a body on the 24 ult., and that there was much dissension throughout the country—a Convention of Governors, which had been called for the purpose of devising means of relief for the difficulties which the people have been laboring under, having adjourned, without taking any decisive action.

Kossuth.—The Hungarian patriot Kossuth and his companions, who have been prisoners in the interior of Turkey, since the Hungarian overthrow, have been released, and sailed from the Danubius on the 7th of September. As they were to embark on board the United States steamer Mississippi, their arrival in this country may be soon expected, and will be hailed with general joy.

New Courtship.—A new issue of courtship took place on the Lancaster Bell (whig) he made its appearance. Ricknell says it is an improvement of the former courtship, and that the block of white, which teaches the right hand and, after the "Tas," (in the line of "Tas") in the margin is omitted. The paper is white and has now in circulation, and the impression is rather

Miss Maria Lynch, a resident of Clarendon, N. H., has just emerged from the one hundred and fifth year of her age, her faculties unimpaired.

Let Every Whig attend the Polls and Vote. It is his Duty to his Country, his Party and Himself.

It has often been contended that the Whig party has a majority in the State of Pennsylvania, and that a full Whig vote is always a Whig victory. The Whigs have a full vote in 1840, and they carried Pennsylvania. In 1841, they lost the State by unfortunately attending almost entirely to the Presidential, and neglecting the Governor's election. In 1848, they were twice victorious, because they were aroused and attended the polls. We publish part of an excellent article from the Pittsburg Gazette on the duty of Whigs in regard to voting. The tables in the article show that, while our opponents are active and bring out their votes, the Whigs neglect this, and, in consequence, are beaten. They show, likewise, that a full Whig vote is a Whig victory!

We shall take the elections for Governor in 1844, '47 and '48. You remember that in the first and last of these years, we had the excitement of a Presidential election, whilst, in 1847, there was but little excitement.

1844, 1847, 1848. Penn. maj. 4,397

Showing a falling off as compared with 1844, of 14,845 Democratic votes, and 28,424 Whig votes, being almost double.

We now come to the election of 1848, the year of the last Presidential election.

1848, 1852, 1856. Whig maj. 302

1848, 1852, 1856. D. 110,111

1848, 1852, 1856. Increase 49,785 22,397

This shows us why the Whigs are beaten in this State. It is not because they are outnumbered by their opponents, but because so many neglect to vote.

But even this does not show the remissness of the Whigs of Pennsylvania in its full extent. About one month after the Governor's election of 1848, which brought out so large a vote and a Whig majority, the People again tried their strength between Taylor and Cass for President, which proved that we had still a large reserved force. The vote was as follows:

Taylor, 185,011. Cass, 172,186

Johnston, 168,523. Longstreth, 163,221

Inc. Whigs, 17,121. Dem., 3,995

Thus, we see that upon the last trial of strength, the Whigs increased their vote by 17,121, while their opponents only increased theirs by 3,995, showing beyond all cavil, that we have a clear majority of several thousands in Pennsylvania.

We have been laying the blame of bad government, of prostrated industry, of profligacy, waste and pillage in the management of our public works, upon our opponents; but we now see that no small portion of the blame rests upon our non-voting Whigs, who could at any time have wrested the management of our State affairs from the hands of their opponents. Is it right, it is honest, is it the characteristic of good men, to deliver the country over to the hands of those whom they believe to be incompetent and corrupt?

Suppose it were proposed to deprive these indifferent Whigs of the right to vote, what an uproar there would be! Why, they would hazard their lives in its defense; and yet, being in the undivided possession of it, we should suppose, judging from their neglect of it, that they set but little value upon it. It is truly a great and inestimable privilege, a privilege which no other people enjoy to the same extent; yet it is one which may become, through the neglect and non-usage of many of those whose intelligence and moral character render them best fitted for its exercise, a blasting, withering curse—an engine of corruption, wrong and oppression, and finally of national ruin. The moral obligation resting upon the citizen to vote, has not been sufficiently insisted upon, and is not adequately realized; and not only the obligation to vote, but that of disseminating around him a sound political sentiment, and of disabusing the minds of others of those injurious prejudices which give to the demagogue his sole means of operating upon the popular mind."

One of the most ridiculous as well as the most reckless attempts to manufacture political capital that has ever come under our notice, says the Bucks county Intelligencer, is that now making by the Locofoco press and politicians, in their endeavor to hold Gov. Johnston responsible for the riot and murder at Christiana, because he has not signed the bill repealing the Anti-kidnaping law. How that could have anything to do with it, may well puzzle the ingenuity of anybody but a Locofoco editor or bar room politician. To show the folly of such an attempt, let us recur to a little matter of history: The Anti-kidnaping law was passed on the third day of March, 1847. It was voted for by William Bigler, and after nine days' deliberation, it received the signature of Francis B. Shunk. On the 20th of June, 1847, a riot and homicide occurred in the town of Carlisle, under a similar circumstance to that at Christiana. A gentleman named Kennedy, a citizen of Hagerstown, Maryland, who came to Pennsylvania in pursuit of three fugitive Slaves, was killed while attempting to arrest them in Carlisle, Cumberland county. The Anti-kidnaping law was then in existence by the act of Bigler and Shunk—

Now, by the logic of these Locofocos, Bigler and Shunk are responsible for that murder. The Locofocos cannot escape from their own position. If Governor Johnston is responsible for the murder of Mr. Kennedy, then Bigler is responsible for the murder of Mr. Kennedy.

WHIG BOROUGH MEETING.

Agreeably to public notice, a number of the Whigs of the Borough assembled at the house of John L. Tate, on the evening of the 29th ult., to organize a JOHNSTON CLUB. JOHN PRICKINS, Esq., was called to the Chair; William Woltzky and James Rouzer were appointed Vice Presidents, and David A. Buchler, Secretary.

D. McConoughy, Esq., having stated the object of the meeting, on motion of Gen. James G. Reed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That we hereby organize ourselves into a "JOHNSTON CLUB," for the purpose of promoting the re-election of Gov. Wm. F. Johnston—and the other candidates nominated and supported by the Whig Party, and that every Whig in the Borough of Gettysburg be regarded as a member of the Club.

On motion, Messrs. Charles Horner, James G. Reed, Wm. W. Hamersley, A. B. Kurtz, and Henry Little, were appointed a Committee to report officers for the permanent organization of the Club. The Committee, after retiring a short time, reported the following officers, and the nominations were unanimously confirmed:

President—WM. WISOTZKY.

Vice Presidents—David Sweeney, Adam Borsum, Daniel Baldwin, Johnston. If Skelly.

Secretaries—J. G. Frey, Samuel G. Cook, Henry Baily.

Executive Committee—J. Weigle, Jeremiah Culp, Henry Hughes, Nicholas Codori, John Culp, (of H.) John Gilbert, D. A. Buchler, John Carver, Elias Z. Little, Valentine Werner, Daniel Gilbert, Geo. H. Swope, D. McConoughy, David McCreary, Martin Warren, George Coleri, Jacob Rummel, James Rouzer, Samuel J. Little, Levi McElroy, Henry Garlach, Wm. B. McCallan, Wm. J. Martin, A. R. Stevenson, and Geo. Little.

Treasurer—Robert G. McCreary.

On motion, it was Resolved, that the President, with either of the Vice Presidents or other officers of the Club, be authorized to call meetings at such times and places as may be deemed expedient.

The meeting was, during the course of the evening, successively addressed by R. G. McCreary, Esq., Gen. James G. Reed, and D. McConoughy



